SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1785. [No. 1241.]

THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES FOREIGN and DOMESTIC.

Printed by SOUTHWICK & BARBER, at the Foot of the PARADE.

"Whene'er our Country calls—Friends, Sons, and Sires, ſhould yield their Treaſure
"up, nor own a Senſe beyond the Public Safety." BROOKES's GUSTAVUS VASA.

A COMPARISON *between the* SEXES.

[From the ſprightly and entertaining *Letters on ſeveral ſubjects*, by the Rev. MARTIN SHERLOCK, A. M.]

WOMAN is a very nice and very complicated machine. Her ſprings are infinitely delicate; and differ from thoſe of man pretty nearly as the work of a repetition-watch does from that of a town-clock. Look at her; how delicately formed! Examine her ſenſes; how exquiſite and nice! Obſerve her underſtanding; how ſubtle and acute! But look into her heart; there is the watch-work, compoſed of parts ſo minute in themſelves, and ſo wonderfully combined that they muſt be ſeen by a microſcopick eye to be clearly apprehended.

The perception of a woman is as quick as lightening. Her penetration is intuition; I had almoſt ſaid inſtinct. By a glance of her eye ſhe ſhall draw a deep and juſt concluſion. Aſk her how ſhe formed it; ſhe cannot anſwer the queſtion. The philoſopher deduces inferences; and his inferences ſhall be right: But he gets to the head of the ſtair-caſe, if I may ſo ſay, by ſlow degrees, and mounting ſtep by ſtep. She arrives at the top of the ſtair-caſe as well as he; but whether ſhe leaped or flew that is more than ſhe knows herſelf. While ſhe truſts her inſtinct, ſhe is ſcarce ever deceived; ſhe is generally loſt when ſhe attempts to reaſon.

As the perception of women is ſurpriſingly quick; ſo their ſouls and imaginations are uncommonly ſuſceptible. Few of them have talents enough to write; but when they do, how lively are their pictures! how animated their deſcriptions! But if few women write, they all talk; and every man may judge of them in this point, from every circle he goes into. Spirit in converſation depends entirely upon fancy; and women all over the world talk better than men. Let a man and a woman of apparently equal underſtandings go together to an opera or to a maſquerade: See which of them will enjoy the moſt pleaſure, and bring home the greateſt number of intereſting anecdotes. Have they a character to portray, or a figure to deſcribe? They give but three traits of either one or the other, and the character is known, or the figure placed before our eyes. Why? From the ſuſceptibility of their imaginations: Their fancies receive lively impreſſions from thoſe principal traits, and they paint thoſe impreſſions with the ſame vivacity with which they received them. I remember ſeeing an Engliſh lady at Geneva, who had juſt come out of Italy. She painted the paſſage of the Alps in ſix phraſes better than I could have done by a fortnight's labour upon paper.

I look upon it that the elements are not only differently mixed in women from what they are in men, but that they are almoſt of different ſorts. Their fire is purer; their clay is more refined. The difference, I think may be about the ſame that there is between air and æther, between culinary and electrical fire. The æthereal ſpirit is not given, perhaps, in ſo large a portion to women as to men; but it is a more ſubtle, and it is a finer ſpirit. Let a woman of fancy warm in converſation, ſhe will produce a hundred charming images, among which there ſhall not be one indelicate or coarſe. Warm a man on the ſame ſubject; he ſhall poſſibly find ſtronger alluſions, but they ſhall neither be ſo brilliant nor ſo chaſte.

As to gracefulneſs of expreſſion, it belongs almoſt excluſively to women.

But men, you ſay, have ſounder judgments. That they unqueſtionably have; and for that, I confeſs, I never could ſee but one reaſon, the difference of their education. To the age of thirteen or fourteen girls are every where ſuperior to boys. At fourteen a boy begins to get ſome advantages over a girl, and he continues to improve, by means of education, till three or four and twenty, poſſibly till thirty. Her education, ſuch as it is, is over at eighteen. He has all the fountains of knowledge opened to him; intereſt to ſtimulate him to exerciſe his parts; rivals to emulate; opponents to conquer. His talents are always on the ſtretch. To this he adds the advantage of travel; and if he even ſhould not go abroad, he can enter into an infinite number of houſes in London, when ſhe can be permitted to go into but few. A ſound judgment cannot be formed but by continual exerciſe and frequent compariſons. It is impoſſible for women to have theſe advantages; and thence, I believe, the principal cauſe of the inferiority of their judgment. The liveline's of their fancies and of their feelings, you will ſay, contributes alſo to weaken their powers of judging. That poſſibly does enter for ſomething; but education muſt be the grand cauſe; for how many men are there among your acquaintance, who join ſolid judgments to fine feelings and warm imaginations?

Take a man and woman who have never been out of the village in which they were born, and neither of whom knows how to read; I queſtion very much if his diſcurſive faculties will be found to be ſtronger than her's.

As judgment then can come but from knowledge, I will readily agree, that the number of women who have ſolid judgments is very ſmall. But if I do not contend for them on this point as equal to men, I believe you will not diſpute the ſuperior ſenſibility of their ſouls. Their feelings are certainly more exquiſite than thoſe of men; and their ſentiments greater and more refined. Though the ſeverity, ill-temper, neglect and perfidy of men, often force women to have recourſe to diſſimulation; yet when they have noble characters to deal with, how ſincere and ardent is their love! how delicate and ſolid their attachment? Woman is not near ſo ſelfiſh a creature as man. When a man is in love, the object of his paſſion is, if I may ſo ſay, himſelf. When a woman is enamoured of a man, ſhe forgets herſelf, the world, and all that it contains, and wiſhes to exiſt only for the object of her affection. How few men make any violent ſacrifices to ſentiment! But how many women does every man know, who have ſacrificed fortune and honors to noble, pure, and diſintereſted motives!

A man mounts a breach; he braves danger, and obtains a victory. He has ſerved his country, he has acquired fame, preferment, riches. Wherever he appears reſpect awaits him, admiration attends him, crouds preſs to meet him, and theatres receive him with burſts of applauſe. His glory dies not with him. Hiſtory preſerves his memory from oblivion. That thought cheers his dying hour; and his laſt words pronounced with feeble pleaſure are, *I ſhall not die.*

A woman ſends her huſband to the war; ſhe lived but *in* that huſband. Her ſoul goes with him. She trembles for the dangers of the ſea; ſhe trembles for the dangers of the land. Every billow that ſwells, ſhe thinks it is to be his tomb: every ball that flies ſhe imagines is directed againſt *him*. Her days are days of ſorrow; her nights are ſleepleſs nights. The ſilent tears ſteel down her cheek, and wet her pillow; or if by chance exhauſted nature finds an hour's ſlumber, her fancy, ſickened by her diſtempered ſoul, ſees in that ſleep a bleeding lover or his mangled corpſe. Time paſſes, and her grief increaſes; till, worn out at length by too much tenderneſs, ſhe falls the victim of too exquiſite a ſenſibility, and ſinks with ſorrow to her grave.

No, cold and unfeeling reader, theſe are not pictures of my creation. They are neither charged nor embelliſhed; but both copied faithfully from nature.—The Count D'Eſtaing and Lady Cornwallis.

The former is now a Grandee of Spain covered with ribbons, and aiming to arrive at the head of the ſtate. His ſentiments were very noble; but they had for object only himſelf. The latter thought not of herſelf; ſhe died for another.

By the Greyhound Packet, Capt. Dunn, arrived at New-York the 19th ult. in 42 Days from Falmouth, we have the following Advices, viz.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Lord Chamberlain's-Office, April 30.

ON Wedneſday laſt the Rev. Thomas Warton, B. D. and Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, was ſworn and admitted into the place of Poet Laureat in Ordinary to his Majeſty.

Naples, March 30. The River Majuri, in the province of Salerno, lately exhibited a moſt wonderful phœnomenon; in the middle of the river a large column of fire ſuddenly aroſe, being ſurrounded with a thick miſt, and at the moment a dreadful noiſe was heard, reſembling the diſcharge of ſeveral cannon. The column of fire inſtantly diſappeared, and the waters inſtead of taking their uſual direction, precipitated into an abyſs. To account for this extraordinary event will afford room for much philoſophic ſpeculation; but the moſt ſimple and probable conjecture is, that a ſubterraneous fire, communicating with Mount Veſuvius, eſcaped through an apperture it had made in the bed of the river.

Vienna, April 2. It is not againſt us only, that the Turks at preſent are inclined to be troubleſome; they alſo openly brave the Ruſſians; and we are informed that they have attacked and defeated ſome troops of the Czar d'Imirettee. It will be ſeen whether the Empreſs will ſupport her new dependent. The Turks have alſo ſeized, under divers pretences, ſome ſhips belonging to the Ruſſians.

Venice, April 10. As the differences between our Republic and that of Holland may very likely end in a war, the utmoſt alacrity is uſing here to put our forces on a reſpectable footing; beſides the fleet under the Chevalier Emo, and that ſtationed at Corfu, three more ſail of the line are ready, and will go out of port in a few days, with ſeveral ſmaller ſhips of war. There are beſides this, near thirty Sclavonian chebecks, ſome of 30 and 36 guns, ready to ſail on the firſt notice, ſo that our ſea forces will be in a ſhort time in ſuch a ſtate as in caſe of a rupture to annoy the Dutch trade in the Levant very much.

Warſaw, March 14. Several advices from the frontier provinces of Ruſſia and the Ottoman States agree, that the movements of the troops of thoſe powers indicate mutual diſtruſt and inquietude. Several regiments of Ruſſian cavalry and infantry are arrived in the Poliſh Ukraine, and it is aſſerted that they are ſoon to be followed by a great many more. The Porte, on the other hand, has already marched ſeveral conſiderable corps into Wallachia, where they expect great reinforcements towards the end of the ſpring.

Hague, April 20. We have received a very ſurpriſing piece of news from Grave. General de Monſtier, who is Governor of that city, in order to ſave it from an attack, has, it is ſaid, laid all the neighbourhood under water, ſo that ſeven villages in the county of Ravenſtein, belonging to the Elector Palatine, who ſtands entirely neuter in this quarrel, are overwhelmed by this operation. It is added, that Mr. Cornet, Envoy Extraordinary of his Electoral Highneſs, has complained of this to the States General.

LONDON, May 1.

On Saturday afternoon ſome diſpatches were received at Lord Carmarthen's office, from the Earl of Cheſterfield, at Madrid, which were of ſuch import, that they were immediately forwarded to the King at Windſor. It ſeems that in reſpect of the affair of the logwood cutters in South-America, or as it is more commonly known by the name of the Muſquito Shore, the Spaniards have become accuſers, inſiſting that by the accounts from Don Galvez, the Governor, as well as from other authentic information, that the Engliſh ſettlers have been the aggreſſors, encroaching upon the boundaries, and treating the Catholic King's ſubjects with violence, and his officers with diſreſpect. This matter is now come over in form of a memorial, to which our Court will be under the neceſſity of giving an anſwer, which will not a little perplex Government, as the buſineſs is of a ſerious kind; and, if improperly managed, may lay the foundation of a freſh diſpute between Spain and Great-Britain.

According to accounts from the continent, the treaty lately ratified between France and Holland, is particularly deſigned to prevent all future union of the Dutch with this country; and we underſtand that one leading article in it ſtipulates a mutual aſſiſtance of 15 ſail of the line, in caſe of a war.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, April 7.

"At Lincoln nine unhappy men were executed purſuant to their ſentence. They all acknowledged themſelves guilty, and appeared perfectly reſigned to their fate. After prayers, they aſcended a pair of ſteps, and from thence got upon a kind of ſtage, which went from one poſt of the gallows to the other; one end reſted upon a ledge and the other was ſuſpended by a rope from the beam. The ropes being put about their necks, and a cap drawn over the face of each criminal, Harriſon, to the ſurpriſe of all preſent, turned his cap up again, and leaning up againſt one of the poſts, begged, in an audible voice, that the ſpectators would indulge him, by giving ear to a few words he wiſhed to ſay. Tho' near 10,000 people were preſent, an awful ſilence took place, and the poor criminal proceeded.—I am come of a reſpectable family, and was brought up by honeſt parents with the greateſt care and tenderneſs: it therefore gives me much uneaſineſs to think that ſome people may ſo far forget themſelves, as to reflect on them for my miſconduct: God grant that it may not be ſo. Let me caution young men to ſhun the company of bad women; bad women brought on drunkenneſs!—drunkenneſs, idleneſs!—idleneſs, poverty!—poverty, diſhoneſty!—and for which latter, I muſt now ſuffer a violent and diſgraceful death." Seeing two people laugh, he ſaid "We are not objects of mirth;" and concluded with obſerving, That as his death might prove a warning to ſome of his fellow creatures, he died happy and not in vain."

Although the conditions of peace between the Emperor and the Dutch, are not fixed, yet the baſis of the treaty is entirely agreed upon: The Emperor has carried his point, in appearance; it being allowed that the internal navigation of the Scheldt ſhall be opened to his Imperial Majeſty's flag, and that of no other nation. The ſecret conditions of the treaty are, that the Emperor agrees that no ſhip above a certain bulk ſhall be built in his dominions. A ſum of money, not yet determined, is to be paid by Holland; and the Republic, in the preſent ſituation of things, will gladly embrace the opportunity of recovering its conſequence by a treaty which is to be guaranteed by the Empreſs of Ruſſia, and the Kings of France and Pruſſia.

Advice is received from Barcelona, that three Spaniſh men of war had fallen in with three large Moorith corſ-

Recent Anecdote of the Emperor.

THE Emperor ſome time ſince travelling before his retinue, as is his uſual way, attended only by a ſingle Aid-de-Camp, arrived very late at the houſe of an Engliſhman, who kept a public-houſe ſomewhere in the Auſtrian Netherlands. The man having his houſe pretty full, it being Fair-time, and not knowing who his gueſts were, appointed them to ſleep in the out-houſe, which they very readily complied with, after drinking a bottle of indifferent wine, and eating a few ſlices of ham and biſcuit. In the morning they paid their bill, which amounted only to *three ſhillings and ſix pence*, Engliſh, and rode off. A few hours after, ſeveral of his ſuit came to inquire after him, when the publican, underſtanding who he had for his gueſts, ſeemed very uneaſy—"Piſh! man! never mind this affair (ſaid one of his attendants) Joſeph is uſed to ſuch adventures—he will think no more of it."—"Aye, that may be (replied the landlord) but by G— I ſhall never forget the circumſtance of having an Emperor in my houſe, and letting him off for three and ſix-pence."

Ethan Clarke

Has for SALE at his STORE,

WEST-INDIA and New-England Rum—Sugar and Molaſſes by the Hogſhead or Barrel—Excellent Coniac Brandy by the Pipe or Barrel—The very firſt Quality of Claret by the Box—Loaf Sugar by the Hundred or ſingle Loaf—Bohea and Green Teas—Indigo, &c.

Alſo beſt Andover refined Bar-Iron and Cart-Tire (ſaid to be the beſt manufactured in America) Iron Hogſhead Hoops and Anchors of any Size—Pork, Rice, Flour and Liver Oil by the Barrel—Merchantable and clear Pine Boards, Clapboards, Shingles, and Aſh Oars. All really cheap, notwithſtanding the Scarcity of Money!

Newport, July 1, 1785.

TO BE SOLD,

A Large and convenient DWELLING-HOUSE and LOT of GROUND, in the City of Newport, ſituated on the Eaſt Side of Thames-ſtreet, next South to Mr. Robert Stoddard's, and nearly oppoſite to Major John Handy's; very ſuitable for a Merchant, Shopkeeper, or any Perſon in Public Buſineſs. For Terms apply to Mrs. LUCY ANN COGGESHALL, now in Poſſeſſion of ſaid Premiſes.

Newport, July 2, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Perſons that have any Demands againſt the Eſtate of EBENEZER RICHARDSON, Eſq; late of this City, deceaſed, to exhibit them for Settlement; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make ſpeedy Payment, to

SIMON NEWTON, SIMON DAVIS. } Executors.

Newport, July 2, 1785.

ALL Perſons having any Demands againſt the Eſtate of THOMAS POTTER, Blackſmith, late of South-Kingſtown, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Claims; and thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate Payment, or otherwiſe depend upon being ſued by ROWSE POTTER, Adminiſtrator.

South-Kingſtown, June 20, 1785.

Agreeable to an Act of the General Aſſembly, paſſed at June Seſſion, 1785, will be ſold at Public Vendue, on the 26th inſt. on the Premiſes.

ALL the real Eſtate of Capt. William Reed, deceaſed, lying in the City of Newport.

On the Day following will likewiſe be diſpoſed of at Public Auction, all his Real Eſtate in the Towns of Little-Compton, and Tiverton.

July 2, 1785.

Thomas Howland

BEGS Leave to return his beſt Thanks to his Old Cuſtomers and the Public in general for their paſt favours, and to inform them, that he has juſt received by the laſt Veſſels from London, a well choſen Aſſortment of European GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, which he will ſell on as reaſonable Terms as at any Shop or Store in the State.

Alſo Weſt-India Goods as uſual.

Indian Corn, Flax-Seed, Bees-Wax, Bayberry-Wax, tried Tallow, Orders on the Impoſt-Office, and many Kinds of Country Produce taken in pay for any of the above Goods.

RAGS.

THE higheſt Price is given for clean Linen, Cotton, and Cotton and Linen RAGS, old JUNK and SAIL-CLOTH, by SAMUEL THURBER, jun. in Conſtitution-ſtreet, by EDWARD THURBER, jun. oppoſite Mr. Samuel Young's, and at THURBER's PAPER-MILL, at the North-End of Providence. At each of which Places may be had, Clothier's Preſs Papers, of the beſt Kind; writing, Printing, Wrapping, glazed and common Bonnet Papers, &c. in Exchange for Rags, Indian Corn, Rye, and many other Kinds of Country Produce.

Sundry Houſes and Farms to be

ſold, as alſo Veſſels from 50 to 175 Tons, ſome fitted with Rigging, Sails, &c. and ſome new Hulls; all of them will be ſold on reaſonable Terms. Apply to JACOB ISAACKS, Broker, in Newport.

N. B. For ſome of the Houſes and Farms our Treaſurer's Notes will anſwer.

JUST IMPORTED BY,

Walter Channing,

An additional and elegant Aſſortment of faſhionable GOODS, which he is now opening for Sale, at his Store in Thames-ſtreet, the Corner of the New-Lane—Conſiſting of

BROADCLOTHS and Caſſimeres of faſhionable Colours, *with a Variety of other Woollens.*

A great Choice of Calicoes, Cottons, Chintſes, Chints, Borderings, Shawls, and Bengals,

Luteſtrings, Mantuas, Ducapes, Sattins, Modes, Perſians, Taffaties, and Sarſnetts,

Silk Tiſſues, Jeans, printed Janets, Fuſtians, Nankeens, Princeſs Stuff, Corduroy, and Velvets,

Iriſh Linens, Sheeting, Chex, Bedticks, Diapers, Table Cloths, and Huckabuck,

A beautiful Collection of Gauzes, Handkerchiefs, Aprons, Buſonts, and Ribbons,

Silk, Thread, Hemp, and Worſted Hoſe, Gloves and Mitts,

Black and white Laces, Gold and Silver Cord for Ladies Habits,

Mens, Ladies, and Youths Hats of *every Kind and Colour*, Chips for Bonnets, and elaſtic Hat-Bands,

Muſlins, Cambricks, Lawns, Marſeilles Quiltings Drawboys, and Perſian Coats,

Hoſe's, and common Womens' and Childrens' Shoes.

Nails, Glaſs, & Painters Colours,

Faſhionable plated Buttons and Buckles—Table, Cuttoes, and Penknives—beſt Steel Spades—Pewter of all Sorts—Shot of all Sizes—beſides a great Variety of Goods not particularized.

Indigo of the firſt Quality by the 10, 20, or 50lb.

ALSO

BAR-IRON.

Newport, April 29, 1785.

SOAP and CANDLES,

Warranted good, manufactured and SOLD, by

GOULD MARSH,

As cheap as any imported of equal Quality, who has alſo to diſpoſe of LIME by the Hogſhead, and Two ſecond-hand CHAISES, cheap for Caſh.

IMPORTED BY

Martin Benſon,

A Complete Aſſortment of European GOODS, among which are a Variety of Piece Goods, Hard-Ware, Nails, Window Glaſs, Duck, Cordage, Bar Iron, and choice Bohea Tea by the Cheſt or ſmaller Quantity, and now ſelling at his Store, in Thames-ſtreet, No. 269, Wholeſale and Retail, cheap for Caſh.

In Addition to the above, he has an elegant Aſſortment of Calicoes—Patches—Chints—Muſlins—Shawles—Feathers—Flowers—Stone Shoe, Knee, and Stock Buckles, &c. &c.

Molaſſes, and Orders on the Impoſt-Office, taken in pay for any of the above Articles.

Juſt imported from London, and now ſelling by

Walter Eaſton,

Next Door below the Brick-Market,

A Very neat and general Aſſortment of Engliſh and India GOODS, ſuitable for the Spring and Summer, at as low a Rate as can be purchaſed in the State.—He returns his beſt Thanks to his former Cuſtomers, and hopes he ſhall be able to evince them, and all who favour him with their Cuſtom in future, that his Aſſertions are juſt.

N. B. Flax-Seed, Indian Corn, Cheeſe, Wool, and Orders on the Impoſt Office, taken in pay for any of the above Articles.

William Tripp

TAKES this Method to inform his old Cuſtomers, and other Ladies and Gentlemen, that he has good

Horſes and Chaiſes to Let,

at his Houſe oppoſite Capt. George Scott's, near the upper End of the City.

Newport, June 25th, 1785.

FARMS FOR SALE.

On the 15th Day of Auguſt next, will be Sold at Public Vendue, in the City of Newport, when the Terms of Sale will be made known. Poſſeſſion to be given in the Month of March next,

THE valuable FARM and Country Seat, at Portſmouth, on Rhode-Iſland, late belonging to Gervas Elam, deceaſed——containing about 150 Acres of excellent Land, ſuitable for Meadow, Paſture or Grain, on which is a fine young Apple Orchard.—It lies on the public Road, Five Miles from Newport, adjoining to Land late belonging to Metcalf Bowler, Eſq; and upon the Sea or Sound, called the Secunnett Paſſage—having a gradual Deſcent to the Water.

The Buildings are in good Order, and conſiſt of a large new built Frame Houſe, two Stories high, having a ſpacious Paſſage and four Rooms on one Floor, with Cellars and Garrets complete, and ſuitable Out-Buildings—the whole ſituated on an Eminence which commands a pleaſingly varied and extenſive Proſpect over a beautiful wooded Country bounded by the Ocean.

A conſiderable Stream of freſh Water runs through the Middle of the Farm, which has fall ſufficient to render it capable of being converted to the moſt uſeful Purpoſes, and in a peculiar Manner to thoſe of Elegance and Pleaſure—while its Boundary on the Sea affords, beſides the Conveniencies of Fiſhing and Water Carriage, the real Advantage during moſt Winters, of having a Quantity of Sea-Weed thrown upon the Shore, more than ſufficient to manure the Whole.

Theſe Advnatages added to the pleaſant and healthy Situation of this Farm in ſo open and airy a Part of the Iſland, renders it an eligable Spot for thoſe who wiſh to retire from Buſineſs, or recover the Effects of a long Reſidence in the warm and ſultry Climates of the Weſt-Indies or Southern States.

ALSO,

Will be ſold, at public Auction, at the Houſe of Mathew Allen, Innholder, in North-Kingſtown, on Monday the 22d Day of Auguſt.—Poſſeſſion alſo to be given in the Month of March next, being Part of the Eſtate of Gervas Elam, deceaſed,

An excellent Farm or Tract of Land,

in North-Kingſtown, in the State of Rhode-Iſland, joining upon Biſſel's Mills, about Four Miles from Updike's Newtown, and formerly belonging to John Dockray—containing about 450 Acres, Part of which is well covered with Wood, and in good Order, with convenient Farm-Houſes and Out-Buildings thereon, at preſent in the Tenure and Occupation of Col. Charles Dyer.—And will be ſold together, or in Parcels as may beſt ſuit the Purchaſers at the Time of Sale.

The advantageous Situation of this Land, joining upon Cole's Harbour, at Burying-Place Point, renders it very ſuitable for a Landing, to ſhip Produce or receive Manure or any Kind of Neceſſaries for the Farm or adjacent Country.

The excellent Quality of the Lands on Boſton Neck, in the Narraganſet, is too well known to require its being mentioned here, and this Farm being ſituated in the moſt pleaſant and fertile Part, will be a ſufficient Recommendation to thoſe who wiſh to become Purchaſers, and renders a more particular Deſcription unneceſſary.

The Premiſes may be ſeen by applying to the Tenants—and for further Particulars to John Hadwen, No. 273, Thames-ſtreet, in Newport, or to

SAMUEL ELAM, Adminiſtrator.

1ſt May, 1785.

LOST,

SOME Time paſt, by Ebenezer Cole, of Warren, one LOAN-OFFICE CERTIFICATE, No. 510, dated November 25, 1779, payable to me for One Thouſand Continental Dollars:—This is therefore to caution any One from purchaſing the ſame, as I ſuſpect it to be taken in a clandeſtine Manner, and if found by any Perſon who will return the ſame, ſhall have ONE DOLLAR reward; and I further caution the Loan-Office Keeper, from paying the Intereſt to any One who may preſent it, and ſtop the ſame for

EBENEZER COLE.

June 23, 1785.

TO BE SOLD,

THE real Eſtate of James Nixon, late of Newport, Gardener, deceaſed, conſiſting of a Lot of Land, ſituate in Newport, upon the Hill, about Four Acres; and a Manſion-Houſe in Marlborough ſtreet, with the Land whereon the ſame ſtands, having Two Shops and a Stable thereon; the whole, if the Purchaſer chooſes, will be ſold together, or if it be more convenient to him, the Two Shops and Stable with a Part of the Land in Marlborough ſtreet, will be ſold ſeparately from the Lot with the Dwelling-Houſe. For Conditions apply to

GEORGE SEARS,
Attorney to the Heirs.

CASH, and the higheſt Price given for clean, Cotton and Linen RAGS, at the Printing-Office.

SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1785. THE [No. 1240.]

NEWPORT MERCURY.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES FOREIGN and DOMESTIC.

Printed by SOUTHWICK & BARBER, at the Foot of the PARADE.

"*Whene'er our Country calls—Friends, Sons, and Sires, ſhould yield their Treaſure*
"*up, nor own a Senſe beyond the Public Safety.*" BROOKES's GUSTAVUS VASA.

STATE *of* RHODE-ISLAND *and* PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, JUNE SESSION, A. D. 1785.

An ACT to prevent the paſſing of baſe mixed Metals, made in Imitation of Copper-Coin, as a Currency, in this State.

WHEREAS of late there hath been introduced into this State large Quantities of baſe mixed Metal, made in the Imitation of the Copper-Coin, which paſs as a Currency therein, which tends to the encouraging of Frauds, to the Support of Idleneſs and Diſſipation, and is an Impoſition upon the Inhabitants of this State:

Be it therefore Enacted by the General Aſſembly, and by the Authority thereof, it is hereby Enacted, That from and after the Tenth Day of *July* next, no Perſon or Perſons ſhall preſume to paſs, receive, or take any of the ſaid baſe mixed Metals, made in Imitation of any of the Copper-Coin, which paſs as a Currency in this State, knowing the ſame to be made of ſuch baſe mixed, adulterated Metals, upon the Penalty of paying, as a Fine, for each and every Piece of ſuch baſe, mixed, adulterated Metal, made in Imitation of the Copper-Coin, as aforeſaid, Six Shillings, Lawful Money, which he, ſhe, or they ſhall paſs, receive or take, as a Copper or Coppers which paſs as a Currency in this State; One Half thereof to and for the Uſe of this State, and the other Half to the Perſon who ſhall proſecute for the ſame, by Information before any One or more Juſtice or Juſtices, Warden or Wardens, of the Peace, who are hereby fully authoriſed and empowered to hear and try the ſame, and upon any ſuch Offender or Offenders being convicted, he, ſhe, or they, ſhall pay the Fine aforeſaid, and all lawful Coſts of Proſecution and Conviction.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Perſon or Perſons ſhall make, or caſt, any Piece or Pieces of baſe or mixed Metals in Imitation of any of the Copper-Coins, which paſs as a Currency in this State, in Order to paſs the ſame as Money, or to the Intent that the ſame ſhould be received in Payment for the Diſcharge of Debts, or the Purchaſe of Goods, Wares, or Merchandize, and ſhall thereof be lawfully convicted before the Juſtices of the Superior Court of Judicature, &c. he, ſhe, or they, ſhall be liable to ſuch Fines or corporal Puniſhment as ſaid Superior Court ſhall think his, her, or their Offences Merit, not extending to Life or Limb. And that this Act be publiſhed in the next News-Papers in this State.

A true Copy: Witneſs,
HENRY SHERBURNE, Dep. Sec'ry.

From the Univerſal Magazine.

Biographical Anecdotes of the late Major-General LEE.

GENERAL Lee was remarkably ſlovenly in his dreſs and manners; and has often, by the meanneſs of his appearance, been ſubject to ridicule and inſult. He was once attending General Waſhington to a place diſtant from the camp. Riding on, he arrived at the houſe where they were to dine, ſome time before the reſt of the company. He went immediately to the kitchen, and demanded ſomething to eat; when the cook, taking him for a ſervant, told him, ſhe would give him victuals in a moment, but he muſt firſt help her off with the pot. This he complied with, and ſat down to ſome cold meat, which ſhe placed for him on the dreſſer. The girl was remarkably inquiſitive about the gueſts, who were coming, particularly of Lee, who (ſhe ſaid) ſhe heard, was one of the '*moſt oddeſt and uglieſt* men in the world.' In a few moments ſhe deſired the General again to aſſiſt her in placing on the pot, and ſcarce had he finiſhed when ſhe requeſted him to take a bucket and go with her to the well. Lee made no objection, and began drawing the water. In the mean while, General Waſhington arrived, and an Aid-de-Camp was diſpatched in ſearch of Lee; whom, to his great ſurprize, he found engaged as above. But what was the confuſion of the poor girl, on hearing the Aid-de-Camp addreſs the man with whom ſhe had been ſo familiar, by the title of *Excellency!* The mug fell from her hand, and dropping on her knees, ſhe began crying aloud for pardon; when Lee, who was ever ready to ſee the impropriety of his own conduct, but not willing to change it, gave her a crown, and turning to the Aid-de Camp, 'You ſee, young man, the advantage of a fine coat. The man of conſequence is indebted to it for reſpect; and neither virtue nor abilities, without it, will make him look like a gentleman.'

Another time his Excellency got a ſevere drubbing, which ſeemed to be intended as a mark of juſtice for his impiety and blaſphemy. He was once riding to Williamſburg, to attend the Aſſembly, and, as uſual, was accompanied by a number of his dogs, among which was one whom he called by the name of our Saviour. A few miles from Williamſburg, he fell in with a man, who eyed this dog with particular attention, and at laſt demanded if he would ſell him. 'Sell my dog? no!' replied Lee. 'What do you mean by that?'—The man, however, taking Lee, from his dreſs, to be no way his ſuperior, continued to preſs him, and offered ſo large a ſum as to raiſe the General's curioſity to aſk the man for what purpoſe he was ſo anxious for the dog.—'Why, replied he, I want him to fight the devil.'—Lee, who from the name he had given his dog, ſuppoſed the fellow meant to inſult him, threatened to cane him. The man returned the compliment with a torrent of abuſe; and Lee was irritated to ſtrike him; which the fellow returned with ſuch intereſt, that the General, on his arrival at Williamſburgh, was confined ſome days in his room, by a variety of colors which aroſe round his eyes, and which though eſteemed ornaments by the Indians, are conſidered in a different light by us. On inquiry, the man proved to be the maſter of a puppet-ſhow, and having loſt the dog which uſed to attack his infernal Majeſty, had endeavoured to procure Lee's for that uſe: having no idea that the animal's name was ſo a-propos.

Lee had the conſolation to find partners in his diſgrace. In the ſame country, and within a few miles of him, was Major-General Stevens, a Scotchman, who was broke for miſbehavior at German-Town; and General Gates's houſe was likewiſe cloſe by.—On the arrival of the old man, after his unfortunate defeat by Lord Cornwallis at Camden, Lee obſerved that Berkely was the firſt county, which had ever been at the ſame time the retreat of three unfortunate Generals.—'You Stevens,' (ſaid he) 'were broke for getting drunk when every man ſhould be in his ſenſes; I for not fighting when I was ſure to be beat; and you Gates, for being beat, when you had no buſineſs to engage.'

His houſe was built in a moſt romantic and agreeable ſituation, in a delightful valley, watered by a rapid and meandering ſtream. On one ſide, you beheld the Apalachian or Blue Mountains, which for height, grandeur, and variety of proſpects, can hardly be excelled. The neighbourhood is one of the moſt ſocial in Virginia. The late Lord Fairfax, Colonel Martin, Colonel Thuſton, and ſeveral other men of letters, aſſiſted in rendering Lee's ſituation agreeable: his family conſiſted only of an old houſe-keeper, an aged Italian, and a few negroes. The Italian had been long a faithful ſervant, and Lee could ſooner have parted with a member, than with this uſeful domeſtic. To the credit of the General, he has rewarded his ſervices, and left him in affluence and eaſe; nor can the voice of ſlander, with all his faults, tax him with ingratitude, or, of forgetting benefits received.

I have been informed by a lady, who was acquainted with Lee in Dublin, when a very young man, that his antipathy to women proceeded from a diſappointment he met with in that city. This Lee never would confeſs, but flew into a violent paſſion, that any one ſhould ſuſpect him of being either pleaſed with the ſmiles, or affected by the frowns of a woman.

He always ſpoke with the higheſt encomiums of General Burgoyne; but he foretold his misfortune at Saratoga, the inſtant he found General Howe was gone round to the Cheſapeake. Lee was then priſoner in New-York, and one evening in company clearly pointed out what muſt be the event of the campaign. 'General Howe is no fool,' ſaid he, 'but a maſter of his profeſſion. To what then can we impute the ſtep he has taken; but to a deſire of continuing the war? Or elſe it muſt be from a jealouſy of the increaſing reputation of Burgoyne. The firſt appears to me to be the caſe.'

He was a perfect maſter of the Italian and French languages. His literary productions are known and admired, and I have ſeen ſeveral little poetical *juex d'eſprit*, greatly above mediocrity. His library, which was valuable, both in ancient and modern authors, with a great number of capital plans, charts, and maps, he left to the youngeſt ſon of Colonel Thuſton; a young man of an excellent heart, and of whom he was very fond. Among the manuſcripts are ſeveral performances of the General's, which I hope will be given to the public, and a M. S. volume of Poems, by the late Sir Charles Hanbury Williams.

The treatment he received from many, and particularly from Governor Read, was ſuch as would have broke down a ſpirit endued with leſs fortitude than Lee's. If he had not died ſo ſuddenly, he would doubtleſs have turned the tables againſt his enemies; and his journey to Philadelphia was with that deſign. The coolneſs with which he met dangers was equal to the fortitude with which he ſupported adverſity. When Colonel Hamilton, Aid-de-Camp to General Waſhington, forced Lee to the field, for ridiculing that General's abilities, Lee received his fire, but refuſed either to retract what he had ſaid, or to return a ſhot: 'You may fire at me, Sir, all day, if it will amuſe you; what I have ſaid I am not diſpoſed to recall; but I ſhall conceive you do your patron no great honor, by thus aſſuming his cauſe; and as for returning your fire, I beg to be excuſed. General Lee can acquire no honor by the death of Colonel Hamilton!'

Some time before his death he wrote the following epigram in the French language, at once expreſſive of his ſituation and his fortitude; and which may be thus tranſlated:

Seduc'd by error, to misfortune born,
Deceiv'd by *Congreſs*; made my country's ſcorn;
While foes oppreſs me, friends I ſeek in vain,
What Hope is left?—Yes! I myſelf remain!

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS aſſembled, June 7, 1785.

RESOLVED,

THAT it be, and it is hereby recommended to the ſeveral States to make proviſion for officers, ſoldiers or ſeamen, who have been diſabled in the ſervice of the United States, in the following manner, viz:

1. A complete liſt ſhall be made out by ſuch perſon or perſons as each State ſhall direct, of all the officers, ſoldiers, or ſeamen, reſident in their reſpective States, who have ſerved in the army or navy of the United-States, or in the militia in the ſervice of the United-States, and have been diſabled in ſuch ſervice, ſo as to be incapable of military duty or of obtaining a livelihood by labour. In this liſt ſhall be expreſſed the pay, age, and diſability of each invalid, alſo the regiment, corps, or ſhip to which he belonged, and a copy of the ſame ſhall be tranſmitted to the Office of the Secretary at War, within one year after each State ſhall paſs a law for this purpoſe; and a like deſcriptive liſt of the invalids reſident in the reſpective States, ſhall from year to year be annually tranſmitted to the Office of the Secretary at War.

2. No officer, ſoldier, or ſeaman, ſhall be conſidered as an invalid, or entitled to pay, unleſs he can produce a certificate from the Commanding Officer or Surgeon of the regiment, ſhip, corps, or company in which he ſerved, or from a phyſician or ſurgeon of a military hoſpital, or other good and ſufficient teſtimony, ſetting forth his diſability, and that he was thus diſabled in the ſervice of the United States.

3. That all Commiſſioned Officers within the aforeſaid deſcription, diſabled in the ſervice of the United States, ſo as to be wholly incapable of military duty, or of obtaining a livelihood, be allowed a yearly penſion, equal to half of their pay reſpectively: And all Commiſſioned Officers as aforeſaid, who ſhall not have been diſabled in ſo great a degree, be allowed a yearly penſion, which ſhall correſpond with the degree of their diſability compared with that of an Officer wholly diſabled. That all non-commiſſioned Officers and privates within the aforeſaid deſcription, diſabled in the ſervice of the United States, ſo as to be wholly incapable of military or garriſon duty, or of obtaining a livelihood by labour, be allowed a ſum not exceeding five dollars per month; and all non-commiſſioned officers and privates as aforeſaid, who ſhall not have been diſabled in ſo great a degree, be allowed ſuch a ſum as ſhall correſpond with the degree of their diſability compared with that of a non-commiſſioned officer or private wholly diſabled.

4. That each State appoint one or more perſons of ſuitable abilities, to examine all claimants, and to report whether the perſon producing a certificate ſetting forth that he is an invalid, be ſuch in fact, and if ſuch, to what pay he is entitled, and thereupon the perſons appointed to make ſuch inquiry, ſhall give to the invalid a certificate, ſpecifying to what pay he is entitled, and tranſmit a copy to the perſon who may be appointed by the State to receive and record the ſame.

5. That each State be authoriſed to pay to the commiſſioned Officers, non-commiſſioned Officers and privates, the ſum, or ſums, to which they ſhall be reſpectively entitled, agreeably to the beforementioned certificates; the ſaid payments to be deducted from the reſpective quotas of the States, for the year on which they ſhall be made. Provided that no officer who has accepted his commutation for half pay ſhall be entered on the liſt of invalids, unleſs he ſhall have firſt returned his commutation.

6. That any State may form ſuch invalids under the aforeſaid deſcription, as are citizens of the ſame, and not capable of garriſon duty, into corps, to be employed in guarding military ſtores, aiding the Police, or otherwiſe as the State may direct.

7. That when invalids ſhall be formed into corps, there be quarterly returns comprehending the pay, age, diſability, regiment, ſhip, or corps, to which they ſeverally belonged, made out and ſigned by their Commanding Of-

ficer, and transmitted to such person, or persons as the State shall direct, that their pay may be ordered according to said return.

8. That all invalids, as well those formed into corps, as those who are not, shall annually apply themselves to a Magistrate of the county in which they reside or may be stationed, and taking the following oath, viz: A. B. came before me, one of the Justices for the County of in the State and made oath that he was examined by appointed by the said State (or Commonwealth) for that purpose, obtained a certificate, or had his certificate examined and countersigned, setting forth that he had served in that he was disabled by and that he now lives in the and in the county of

9. That the affidavits drawn according to the above form, and dated and attested by a Magistrate, be sent by the said Magistrate, to the person or persons appointed by the State to receive and record the same, and that a counter part of the affidavit, be preserved by the person taking it, to be exhibited to such persons as shall be appointed by the State to pay the invalids.

LISBON, April 9.

ON Saturday last, this Court having received the news of the celebration of the marriage of the infant Don Juan of Portugal with the Infanta of Spain, orders were immediatly given for three days illuminations and gala, and the Ambassadors and Foreign Ministers were admitted to pay the compliments to her Most Faithful Majesty and the Royal Family, on Monday last, upon this occasion.

The Infant Don Juan being now in a fair way of recovery from the measles, the ceremony of the Spanish Ambassador's public entry, to make the demand of the Portuguese Princess, is fixed for Monday next, the 11th instant. The contract of Marriage is to be signed in the forenoon of the subsequent day, and the ceremony of the marriage is to follow in the afternoon.

Cadiz, March 18. M. Caron de Beaumarchias was set at liberty last Sunday at ten o'clock at night. This literary banker was so affected with his confinement, that during the whole time it lasted, he subsisted entirely on water and sugar. He owns his enlargement entirely to the exertions of M. de Breteuil; and M. Le Noh himself went to the prison at nine o'clock, to cause the gates to be opened. Beaumarchias still continues to be very melancholy on account of this disaster.

LONDON, April 15.

The learned Dr. Lind, F. R. S. has lately made trial of medicine which has effectually and instantly removed the gout from the stomach in five different patients. The medicine is the Vitriolic Ether, a tea-spoonfull of which Dr. Lind gives in an ounce of camphorated julep, with half an ounce of pepper-mint water.

The above simple prescription has instantly relieved the complaint, when usquebaugh, brandy, opium, and other medicines commonly used, had failed; it was found also efficacious when no other medicine had preceded its exhibition.—As this practice mentioned by some writers, is far from being generally known, Dr. Lind communicated it to Sir Joseph Banks, who has occasioned it to be published, for the benefit of those afflicted with that dangerous and painful disorder.

At Coach-Maker's Hall, Foster-Lane, Cheapside, this evening the following question will be debated, "Are not more women made abandoned by *the contempt of their own sex*, after the slightest deviation from virtue, than by the *inconstancy of the men?*" The chair to be taken at eight o'clock. Ladies and gentlemen admitted at 6d. each.

The following, we are assured is a fact.—About three years since a sheriff's officer and his follower, arrested a gentleman of the navy at Portsmouth, but were soon after seized by a party of sailors, and carried on board a transport ship, being charged with having deserted from the Conquestadore man of war at the Nore. In spite of their remonstrances, they were taken to the coast of Africa, and enrolled in an independent company, where they continued 'till the conclusion of the war. The Bailiff lately found his way home, and has brought an action against the officer, which will probably occasion some curious investigations in Westminster-Hall.

A gentleman was lately comparing the pension list of Ireland to Noah's ark. Being asked the reason, he replied, "that it admitted both clean and unclean Beasts; and that it saved from sinking, many, who otherwise would not be able to keep their heads above water.

According to advices from Leghorn, the plague has nearly ceased in the Archipelago and Levant; but rages with great fury still on the coast of Africa. The Tunisians have brought it into that kingdom, and the province of Barca, from Algiers, where it had carried off, on the 20th of February last, according to computation, upwards of 27,000 persons, chiefly women and children. They have pulled down several old houses at Algiers, and burnt others, to stop the contagion,

A short time since a person was dismissed from the Custom-House, owing to some dispute; and soon after his dismissal, he petitioned the Board, stating that if they would replace him, he would point out how a saving of 6000l. per annum might be made, without any injury to the public business. The Commissioners pledged themselves to re-instate him, on condition of his proving the allegation set forth in his petition; on which he addressed them as follows:

"Gentlemen,

"There are nine of you, each receiving a salary of 1000l. per annum; seldom more than three of you attend, and the business might with care be done by three; therefore my plan is to dismiss six of you, which would be a clear saving of 6000l."

The fashion now is a large horse for a little man; both are cut and shorn close, so that the equesterian and his beast look like a steeple and a jack-daw. The Ladies have got red stockings, in imitation of magpyes; and bonnets that resemble that bird's nest. There is no one to lead the fashion this season, and so every body sports their own whim and fancy.

April 19. An express is just arrived from Canada, with a petition signed by the greatest part of the inhabitants, the *Seigneurs* excepted, for a House of Assembly, but the Governour, Gen. Haldimand, is against it.—Actuated by the example of the United States and of Ireland, they wish, it seems, to legislate for themselves; and it is much to be feared that this spirit of liberty, or rather of independence, will yet cause some disturbance in other of our colonies.

CHARLESTON (South-Carolina) June 4.

We are happy to mention, that inoculation for the small-pox is now carrying on with much success in this city; and, we hope, from its very favourable appearance, the minds of the people will be relieved from any further apprehension of the effects of that disorder.

Acccording to accurate calculation made in Europe about the year 1762, at which time inoculation for the small pox became general; it appeared that at least one person in seven died, of those who had it in the natural way; whilst, of those who were inoculated for the disorder it was found to prove fatal to only one in 312, who, released from the shackles of superstition, submitted to the life-preserving opperation.

June 11. Yesterday afternoon arrived the ship Maria, Capt Kollock, from Jamaica. She sailed from Philadelphia with flour and lumber on board, for the port of Kingston but not being allowed to land any part of her cargo, she steered for this port.

The following melancholy catastrophe which happened in the county of Meath in England, exhibits a striking instance of the dangerous tendency of falshood and duplicity, and of letting our passions get the better of our reason —"A maid servant to a butcher having been book-sworn to a young man, and he marrying another woman, she went into her master's barn and hung herself. The master finding her dead was enraged thereat, and blaming his wife for being the means of promoting the fellow's marriage and being thereby instrumental to the young woman's death struck her on the head with a spade and knocked out her brains and afterwards cut his own throat."

ALEXANDRIA, *June* 9.

Extract of a letter from Capt. James Ervine, now a prisoner at Mogatior, South-Barbary, to a gentleman in this town, dated April 1, 1785.

"Soon after our arrival at Tangier we were ordered to Morocco, and carried before the Emperor, who informed us he was at peace with our nation; but soon after ordered us to this place, where we are to remain prisoners, till Congress may think proper to send an Ambassador to our relief. This is the ultimate determination of the Emperor. We hope, which is all the comfort we have under our dreadful situations, they will be speedy and favorable to our wishes, and restore us again to our families and friends."

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.

At the late meeting of the Synod of New-York and Philadelphia, in this city, it was resolved to send proposals of coalescence to the Dutch reformed synod, and to the associate reformed synod; that so the Presbyterian body in America might be united, and organized into one church.

Manners are remarkably changed in the New-England states, says a correspondent, when they who were formerly so firmly attached to their ecclesiastical constitution, should be the first to receive bishops among them, and set up organs in their churches.—Some will call this liberality; others will term it degeneracy.

June 18. We are informed, that the venerable Doctor FRANKLIN is momently expected from Europe. It is suggested, in case of his safe arrival, that as no person can be better qualified, he will be called to fill the chair of State in this Commonwealth, at the ensuing election. The faculties of this second Newton, notwithstanding his advanced period of life, are perfectly sound and unimpaired; and the community will doubtless continue to experience every advantage that can rise from the superior talents and abilities of so distinguished a philosoper and statesman.

NEW-YORK, June 14.

Sunday arrived here from Shelburne, Nova-Scotia, a sloop load of refugees, in violation of a law of this state, which deems it misprision of treason for them to return; but notwithstanding the penalty of the law, they had rather trust the mercy of the country they have so grossly injured, than remain any longer in that horrid place, where meagre want and oppression stalks unrivalled.

NEW-HAVEN, June 23.

We hear from Lebanon that a woman in that place lately destroyed her illegitimate child: Another instance of the same kind happened at the same time at Woodstock; the unfortunate young mother threw her helpless offspring into a brook; it was driven on shore by the current; she threw it in a second and a third time, and the child perished. She was so overcome by the agitation of her mind, that she fainted and fell, and was found in that situation by a person who, at a distance, saw her fall.

We are assured, that by a calculation made by a gentleman particularly skilful in the geography of this country, it appears that the Western territory of the United States comprehends more than two hundred and sixty three millions of acres——of which forty millions of acres are water; so that with a liberal allowance for mountainous and rough land, we have two hundred millions of acres, capable, by its produce, of rewarding the toil of the husbandman.——England, France, Ireland, Scotland and Sweden, united do not contain a greater extent of territory; but those countries support between thirty and forty millions of people.

On Friday last the Rev. Mr. Stebbins's meeting-house in Stratford, was struck with lightening, in a most terrible explosion of thunder, by which it immediately took fire in several places, and in one hour and a half the steeple and whole edifice were consumed to ashes. The conflagration was so furious that a violent shower of rain had no effect upon it. The whole building was set on fire at once in about a dozen places in the roof, and the flames became instantly inextinguishable. The people assembled around it were prevented by the flames from saving more than a few of the window sashes. About five minutes before this, a house at a few rods distance was struck also with lightening, but providentially no person was in it, nor was the building much damaged. This awful providence has made a deep impression upon the congregation, which assembled for worship last Lord's day, in the Episcopal church, which was kindly offered them by the rector and church wardens. This church, though in the neighbourhood of the meeting-house, was mercifully preserved.—These awful exertions of the powers of Nature, or of its omnipresent and omnipotent author, ought to impress on our minds with a deep sense of the divine Majesty, and of our dependence upon God.

SALEM, June 21.

We hear that the Stamp-Act, passed by the late General Court, has undergone a revision by the present House of Representatives; that a vote has passed, by a large majority, for repealing the clauses laying a duty on newspapers, almanacks and notes of hand; and that the operation of the act, thus amended, is postponed to the month of August next.

BOSTON, June 23.

We are told that a gentleman who lately went to England from, Boston, and carried with him continental securities to a very large amount which he purchased at about 3s. in the pound, had the good fortune to dispose of them on the other side the water at only five per cent. discount on the sums specified on the face of the bills.

We are informed that most part of the low land bordering on the River St. John's, Nova-Scotia, lies under water from the vast quantity of freshets they have lately had there, occasioned by the breaking up of the lakes, &c. which has greatly retarded the progress of their cultivation.

NEWPORT, July 2.

We are informed that Congress, some Time since, came to the following Resolution, respecting the Petition of sundry Merchants of the Town of Boston, viz.

Ordered, That the Petition lie until Congress shall take into Consideration the Report of their Committee on an Application to the States to invest Congress with the Power of regulating Trade, under certain Provisoes.

Yesterday the Hon. General Assembly made Choice of the following Gentlemen, as Judges of the Superior Court, Court of Assize and General Gaol Delivery, in and throughout this State, viz. Hon. William Ellery, Esq; Chief, Hon. Peter Phillips, Esq; 2d, Hon. Thomas Tillinghast, Esq; 3d, Hon. Pardon Gray, Esq; 4th, and Hon. Thomas Arnold, Esq; 5th.

Robert Rogers, Esq; was chosen Clerk of the above Court, for the County of Newport, in the Room of Walter Channing, Esq; resigned.

MARRIED]—Col. THOMAS GROSVENOR, of Pomfret, in the State of Connecticut, to Miss NANCY MUMFORD, Third Daughter of Mr. PETER MUMFORD.

—Capt. JOHN HULL, to Miss NABBY CARR, Daughter of the late Mr. ROBERT CARR, of this City.

To the PRINTERS *of the* NEWPORT MERCURY.

Your giving the following a place in your next, may possibly oblige some of your Readers.

ALTHOUGH the piece in your last, under the signature of a *Newlight*, does great justice to truth, in regard to the nature, source, and direful consequences of a religious persecuting spirit; yet it is greatly to be feared, that the writer's zeal is not altogether according to knowledge, unless he is able to shew us the essential difference, betwixt a Bishop authorised by the King of Great-Britain, as Head of the Church, and one created by a republican State, a creature as little known in the Redeemer's kingdom as in our Republic an English Bishop can possibly be. The truth is, according to scripture (which teaches the truly religious to call no man father, or master on earth) no power on earth, hath a right by their highest authority to interpose in affairs of a religious nature, or that which immediately pertains to the worship of God, or the rights and liberties of conscience! Nor can they attempt it, without the most daring usurpation! for He whom we acknowledge Head over all things to his Church, hath expressly said to his disciples IT SHALL NOT BE SO AMONGST YOU!—Therefore, while this pretended Newlight would help us out of the dirt on the one hand; would lead us as deep into the mire on the other; which plainly shews, that my scruple of the goodness of his zeal is not without foundation. It is to be feared, this writer is too much of the temper of the great head of a certain church*, who, when he saw it was out of his power to destroy the worshippers of the true God, for refusing to bow to an idol, turns him about, and with the self same fiery zeal, makes a decree, "That every people, nation and language, which speak any thing amiss against the God of Shadrich, Meshach, and Abednego, shall be cut in pieces, and their houses shall be made a dunghill." Perhaps our author, envying the honor and happiness of English Bishops, would be glad of some powerful aid, either by fraud or violence, to put an effectual stop to their getting any footing in America, and with no other view, perhaps, than to get himself advanced to the same sacredotal dignity, dub'd a Bishop, or Arch-Bishop, by authority of State or Congress—If so, I leave it to all sober Christians to judge, whether this mighty stickler against persecution, would not himself become a persecutor! or rather, doth it not appear by the spirit of his writings, that he is one already!—But I forbear, and shall conclude with one remark, in justice to the people whose name this

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* *Nebuchadnezzar.*

writer hath assumed—That from a long and large acquaintance with the people called Newlights, I am very certain, that this writer's performance differs as much, in the spirit of it, from their sentiments as Old Chaos differs from the light of the New Jerusalem—therefore, without breach of charity, must conclude him a *spurious Brother*, with this kind caution, to beware in future of assuming the name of Newlight, 'till such time he becomes acquainted with the light signified thereby—When this comes to pass, we may hope for something from his learned pen, more becoming the worthy name he has so shamefully disgraced.

A real Newlight.

June 28, 1785.

NAVAL-OFFICE, *Port of Newport*, *July* 2.

INWARD ENTRIES,	*From*
Sloop Newport Packet, S. Lawton,	Philadelphia.
—— Charleston Packet, W. Munro,	South-Carolina.
—— Peggy, R. Lawton,	New-York.
Brigantine Polly, W. Cornell,	Massachusetts.
Sloop Washington, N. Webster,	New-York.
CLEARED,	*For*
Brigantine London, F. Macy,	London.
Schooner Kingfisher, W. Manchester,	Nova Scotia.
Sloop Diana, T. Fry,	South-Carolina.
—— Friendship, J. Blake,	Nova-Scotia.

THE Members of the MARINE SOCIETY (late FELLOWSHIP CLUB) are requested to meet at the House of Mr. JOHN LAWTON, Innholder, in Newport, next Tuesday Evening, at Six o'Clock, in order to transact such Business as may be laid before them.

July 2, 1785. THOMAS RUMREILL, Sec'ry.

Ethan Clarke

Has for SALE at his STORE,

WEST-INDIA and New-England Rum—Sugar and Molasses by the Hogshead or Barrel—Excellent Coniac Brandy by the Pipe or Barrel—The very first Quality of Claret by the Box—Loaf Sugar by the Hundred or single Loaf—Bohea and Green Teas—Indigo, &c.

Also best Andover refined Bar-Iron and Cart Tire (said to be the best manufactured in America) Iron Hogshead Hoops and Anchors of any Size—Pork, Rice, Flour and Liver Oil by the Barrel—Merchantable and clear Pine Boards, Clapboards, Shingles, and Ash Oars. All really cheap, notwithstanding the Scarcity of Money!

Newport, July 1, 1785.

On the 18th inst. at 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon, will be sold by Public Vendue, if not sold before at private Sale,

A Mortgage upon the House and

Lot of Land, situate in the New Church-Lane, next Eastward of Mr. Gideon Sisson's.

Newport, July 1, 1785.

TO BE SOLD,

A Large and convenient DWELLING HOUSE and LOT of GROUND, in the City of Newport, situated on the East Side of Thames-street, next South to Mr. Robert Stoddard's, and nearly opposite to Major John Handy's; very suitable for a Merchant, Shopkeeper, or any Person in Public Business. For Terms apply to Mrs. LUCY ANN COGGESHALL, now in Possession of said Premises.

Newport, July 2, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons that have any Demands against the Estate of EBENEZER RICHARDSON, Esq; late of this City, deceased, to exhibit them for Settlement; and all those indebted to said Estate, are requested to make speedy Payment, to

SIMON NEWTON, SIMON DAVIS. } Executors.

Newport, July 2, 1785.

ALL Persons having any Demands against the Estate of THOMAS POTTER, Blacksmith, late of South-Kingstown, deceased, are desired to bring in their Claims; and those indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment, or otherwise depend upon being sued by ROWSE POTTER, Administrator.

South-Kingstown, June 26, 1785.

Just imported from LONDON, and now selling by

BREESE & MALBONE,

At the Shop lately improved by Mr. JAMES HADWEN,

BROADCLOTHS,
Cassimeres,
Wiltons,
Serges,
Sattinets,
Shalloons,
Calimancoes,
Tammies,
Royal Ribb,
Jeans,
Fustians,
Russia Drab,
Marseilles Quilting,
Drawboys,
Calicoes,
Irish Linens,
Checks,
Sheeting,
Diaper Table-Cloths,
A great Variety of black and white Gauzes,
Lawns and Muslins,
Black Sattins,
Lutestrings,
Black and white Mode,
Sarsnets,
Silk Stockings,
Silk and Cotton ditto,
Cotton and Thread ditto,
Sattinet Shoes,
Elegant Silk Watch Strings,
Leather Back Gammon Tables,
Raisins,
Currants,
Loaf Sugar,

ALSO,

An Assortment of HARD-WARE.

Orders on the Impost-Office taken for any of the above Articles.

PROPOSALS

For publishing by Subscription,

A GENERAL COMPENDIUM, or ABSTRACT of CHEMICAL, EXPERIMENTAL, and NATURAL PHILOSOPHY. The number of Copies already subscribed for being nearly sufficient to answer the expence of publication, the Editor proposes printing the beginning of the work now in circulation, on paper of a better quality than the Specimen appears on, wherein marginal notes will take place of the Italic character which now forms the Text of the different subjects. Upon this improved plan, the work will be continued in Weekly Numbers, each containing thirty-two pages of letter press, exclusive of the necessary Plates for the illustration of particular subjects. The whole will be comprised in four or five large Octavo volumes, comprehending the substance of the most valuable discoveries in Philosophy from the earliest ages down to the present times; digested into distinct Treatises, so as to allow Subscribers discontinuing the work at the end of the second volume, or then entering for the latter end of the work, should not the first part so materially interest them.

Subscription price for the entire work Seven Dollars, to be paid in the following manner: Two on subscribing, two at the end of the second volume, and three at the final conclusion of the work.—Price of each Number to non-Subscribers, one Quarter of a Dollar.

Subscriptions are received by the Printers hereof.

Newport, July 2, 1785.

Agreeable to an Act of the General Assembly, passed at June Session, 1785, will be sold at Public Vendue, on the 26th inst. on the Premises.

ALL the real Estate of Capt. William Reed, deceased, lying in the City of Newport.

On the Day following will likewise be disposed of at Public Auction, all his Real Estate in the Towns of Little-Compton, and Tiverton.

July 2, 1785.

Christopher Champlin

Has to sell at his Store, for CASH,

WINDOW GLASS,

by the Box, 8 by 6—9 by 7—and 10 by 8.

JUST IMPORTED BY,

Walter Channing,

An additional and elegant Assortment of fashionable GOODS, which he is now opening for Sale, at his Store in Thames-street, the Corner of the New-Lane—Consisting of

BROADCLOTHS and Cassimeres of fashionable Colours, *with a Variety of other Woollens.*

A great Choice of Calicoes, Cottons, Chintzes, Chints, Borderings, Shawls, and Barcelonas,

Lutestrings, Mantuas, Pucapes, Sattins, Modes, Persians, Taffaties, and Sarsnets,

Silk Tissues, Jeans, printed Jarets, Fustians, Nankeens, Princess Stuff, Corduroy, and Velvets,

Irish Linens, Sheeting, Oznex, Bedticks, Diapers, Table Cloths, and Huckaback,

A beautiful Collection of Gauzes, Handkerchiefs, Aprons, Bufonts, and Ribbons,

Silk, Thread, Hemp, and Worsted Hose, Gloves and Mitts,

Black and white Laces, Gold and Silver Cord for Ladies Habits,

Mens, Ladies, and Youths Hats of *every Kind and Colour*, Chips for Bonnets, and elastic Hat-Bands,

Muslins, Cambricks, Lawns, Marseilles Quiltings, Drawboys, and Persian Coats,

Hose's, and common Womens' and Childrens' Shoes.

Nails, Glass, & Painters Colours,

Fashionable plated Buttons and Buckles—Table, Cuttoes, and Penknives—best Steel Spades—Pewter of all Sorts—Shot of all Sizes—besides a great Variety of Goods not particularized.

Indigo of the first Quality by

the 10, 20, or 50lb.

ALSO

BAR-IRON.

Newport, April 29, 1785.

RAGS.

THE highest Price is given for clean Linen, Cotton, and Cotton and Linen RAGS, old JUNK and SAIL-CLOTH, by SAMUEL THURBER, jun. in Constitution-street, by EDWARD THURBER, jun. opposite Mr. Samuel Young's, and at THURBER's PAPER-MILL, at the North-End of Providence. At each of which Places may be had, Clothier's Press Papers, of the best Kind; writing, Printing, Wrapping, glazed and common Bonnet Papers, &c. in Exchange for Rags, Indian Corn, Rye, and many other Kinds of Country Produce.

Sundry Houses and Farms to be

sold, as also Vessels from 50 to 175 Tons, some fitted with Rigging, Sails, &c. and some new Hulls; all of them will be sold on reasonable Terms. Apply to JACOB ISAACKS, Broker, in Newport.

N. B. For some of the Houses and Farms our Treasurer's Notes will answer.

Newport, June 3, 1785.

John Cooke,

Has received by the Brigantine LONDON, Capt. MACY, a good Assortment of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, which he has for Sale, at his Shop next Door South of the Hon. GEORGE MAZARD, Esq;——Cheap for Cash—amongst which are the following Articles:

FASHIONABLE Broad cloths and Cassimeres, with Trimming,
Royal Ribbs, Corduroy, and plain Velvets,
Black Serge Denim, Sattinet, and Everlasting,
Moreens, Durants, and Tammies,
Shalloons and Calimancoes,
Jains, Janets, and Fustians,
Black and white Modes,
Black Sattin and Pelongs,
Sarsnets of all Colours,
Fashionable Lutestrings, & Persians,
Silk Quilts,
Barcelona and other Silk Handkerchiefs,
Gauze and Kenting Ditto,
Gauzes and Tiffenys of all Sorts,
Cambricks and Lawns,
Fine worked Lawn Aprons,
Wide Book and striped Muslins,
A Variety of Calicoes and printed Linens,
Mens' Thread and Hemp Hose,
Womens' Cotton Ditto,
Russia and Irish 5-4ths Sheetings,
Russia and Irish Dowlas,
7-8 and Yard Wide Linens,
Brown and striped Holland,
Mens' Beaver Gloves,
Womens' Lamb and Silk Gloves and Mitts,
Ladies black Velvet Collering and Trimming,
Womens' and Childrens' Morroco Shoes,
Sattinet and Calimance Ditto,
Ladies fashionable riding Hats,
Mens black and drab Ditto of all Kinds,
Chip Hats of all Colours
Black and white Feathers,
Elegant French Flowers,
Fashionable Shawls,
Ivory, Pocket, and Bamboo Fans,
Fashionable Scots Carpeting,

ALSO,

An Assortment of NAILS and PEWTER.

Fresh RAISINS and ALMONDS.

The smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

Imanuel Case

Has just received a new Assortment of GOODS, which he will sell very cheap for Cash, at his Shop, at the Sign of the PAN and FISH, at WICKFORD, NORTH-KINGSTOWN, among which are the following:

AN Assortment of light and dark Chintzes, Patches and Calicoes,
Bengals,
Crapes,
Broadcloths,
Serges,
Shalloons,
Tammies,
Durants,
Moreens,
Calimancoes,
Sattinets,
Black & blue Lastings,
Janes,
Fustians,
Corduroys,
Velvets,
Coatings and Duffils,
Qualities and Bindings,
Buttons,
Sewing Silk and Twist,
Scots Ounce and coloured Threads,
White and brown Buckrams,
Cotton, Worsted, and Thread Stockings,
Red-Ticks,
Beaver and course Hats,
Chip Hats,
Yard wide 7-8 and 3-4 Irish Linens,
Irish Sheeting,
Apron and shirting Checks,
Lawns,
Cambricks,
Plain, spotted and striped Lawns,
Kenting Handkerchiefs,
Black and white Gauze Handkerchiefs,
Shawls,
Flower'd Bandannoe, Romal, Barcelona, and Linen Handkerchiefs,
Black and white Gauzes,
Gauze Aprons,
Black Sattins and Pelongs,
Modes,
Sarsnets,
Taffaties,
Persians,
Black Silk Laces and Edgings,
White Thread Ditto,
Womens' black and coloured Silk Mitts,
Kidd and Lamb Gloves of all Colours,
Ribbons and Tastes,
Fans and Tapes,
Testaments and Spelling Books,
Writing and Bonnet Paper,
Ivory and Horn Combs,
Pewter Dishes and Plates,
Basons,
Porringers,
Tea-Pots,
Table and Tea-Spoons,
Cotton and Wool-Cards,
Knives and Forks,
Penknives and Razors,
Shoe Knives,
Taylor's Shears,
Scissors,
Spectacles,
Snuff-Boxes, and Shoe Buckles,
Steel Spurs,
Candlesticks,
Chest and Padlocks,
Thumb Latches,
Plain-Irons,
Pins, Needles, and Thimbles,
Powder and Shot,
20d, 10d, 8d, 6d, 4d, 3d, Nails,

Likewise a general Assortment of

DRUGS and MEDICINES,

Among which are Hooper's and Anderson's Pills, Turlington's Balsam, Daffey's and Stoughton's Elixer, Saltpetre, Spirits Nitre, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Pepper, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Tea, Coffee, Rice, Flour, Allspice, Sugar, Tea-Cups Saucers, Tea-Pots and Bowls, Glass and Stone Ware, Cotton-Wool, Indigo, Whalebone, Copperas, Alum, Brimstone, Iron Shovels, German Steel, Malaga and Lisbon Wines, Brandy, Hollands Gin, West-India and New England Rum, Molasses, Salt, &c. &c.

May 9, 1785.

BON MOT *of Counsellor R—k—s, from a late English Paper.*

UPON a late circuit, Mr. Serjeant K—p, who is a Sussexman, had been labouring for his client in a long-winded speech to a jury. The verdict being found against him, "Zounds! (exclaimed the Serjeant) here have I been spending my breath for an hour, vainly endeavouring to convince twelve blockheads of a point that's as clear as demonstration. D—d and thunder! I believe my countrymen have been *inoculated for dulness*. That may be, said the wit who had gained the cause; but it seems, you Mr. Serjeant, unlike your countrymen, have it in the *natural way*.

From the (Boston) *Exchange Advertiser, of June* 23, 1785.

WE are all going to the Devil as fast as we can—our money gone—our trade ruined—our countrymen no longer virtuous—our countrywomen no longer industrious—our gentlemen fit for nothing but to dress and to dance—our ladies as foolish and more extravagant than ever—our mechanicks turned gentlemen—our army friends to monarchy—our religion subverted—our old staunch whigs and patriots abused as bigots and blockheads—in short, our whole frame of State diseased—well, what then is to be done, why I'll tell you what *ought* to be done—Do you ye ladies strip off your trash, and put it in the fire—feathers, muslin, gauze, silks, ribbons, and such expensive trumpery, consecrate to the flames, and ruin your husbands no more.—Get up at five in the morning, and instead of sauntering your time away in the Mall with a parcel of idle young fellows, take the broom in your hand, and sweep out the house, d'ye hear! clothe yourselves and families in good homespun, of your own making; and instead of reading a parcel of nonsensical novels and romances, go into the kitchen and see about dinner, and don't sit at the parlour window lolling in an armed chair with a fan in your hand, complaining of the heat of the weather.—And as for you, ye gentlemen, I would advise you to alter you conduct; instead of opening your stores at nine o'clock, rise at the dawn of day, look over your books, and don't be so polite as to leave them entirely with your clerk—you may now and then take up a Newspaper, but you must not stop every body you meet, "with any thing new to day sir!" And this gentleman and ladies, is my advice, and if you dont like it, you may leave it; and so I am your humble servant. BLUNT.

James Center

Has to sell at his SHOP, in Thames-street,

DOWN Puffs and Boxes—Silk Ditto with Bags—Marble Wash Balls—Best Winsor Shaig Soap—Oil of Lavender—Burgamon and Lavender Water, Oil of Rhodium—Honey Water, all in small Bottles—Plain and scented Hair-Powder—Turnbull's shaving Powder—shaving Boxes complete with Glasses—Razor Cases, with two Razors in each—Teeth Brushes—shaving Brasses, and Buckle Ditto—hard and soft Pomatum—Harrison's Patent Shoe Blacking—Court Plaster—Curling Tongs—Rack and Buckling Combs—Turtle Ditto.

N. B. Said Center has to dispose of cheap, a very good One-Horse CART.

Newport, June 25, 1785.

THE Subscriber has opened a genteel TEA and COFFEE-HOUSE, on the pleasantly situated Farm in the Middle Road on this Island, belonging to Mr. William Redwood, for the Entertainment of Ladies and Gentlemen; where may also be had neat and genteel Boarding and Lodgings for any Ladies and Gentlemen who may choose to retire to a delightful Country Situation, either for Health or Pleasure. Those who may please to favour him with their Company, may depend on the most civil Treatment and the grateful Acknowledgments of their humble Servant,

WILLIAM PENDLETON.

June 24, 1785.

L O S T,

SOME Time past, by Ebenezer Cole, of Warren, one LOAN-OFFICE CERTIFICATE, No. 510, dated November 25, 1779, payable to me for One Thousand Continental Dollars:—This is therefore to caution any One from purchasing the same, as I suspect it to be taken in a clandestine Manner, and if found by any Person who will return the same, shall have ONE DOLLAR reward; and I further caution the Loan-Office Keeper, from paying the Interest to any One who may present it, and stop the same for

EBENEZER COLE.

June 23, 1785.

TO BE SOLD,

THE real Estate of James Nixon, late of Newport, Gardener, deceased, consisting of a Lot of Land, situate in Newport, upon the Hill, about Four Acres; and a Mansion-House in Marlborough street, with the Land whereon the same stands, having Two Shops and a Stable thereon; the whole, if the Purchaser chooses, will be sold together, or if it be more convenient to him, the Two Shops and Stable with a Part of the Land in Marlborough street, will be sold separately from the Lot with the Dwelling-House. For Conditions apply to

GEORGE SEARS,
Attorney to the Heirs.

ALL those who have any Demands against the Estate of the late WILLIAM FINCH, Housewright, deceased, are hereby requested to exhibit their Claims, and those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment, to

WILLIAM and JOSEPH FINCH, Executors.

Newport, June 24th, 1785.

William Tripp

TAKES this Method to inform his old Customers, and other Ladies and Gentlemen, that he has good

Horses and Chaises to Let,

at his House opposite Capt. George Scott's, near the upper End of the City.

Newport, June 25th, 1785.

FARMS FOR SALE.

On the 15th Day of August next, will be Sold at Public Vendue, in the City of Newport, when the Terms of Sale will be made known. Possession to be given in the Month of March next,

THE valuable FARM and Country Seat, at Portsmouth, on Rhode-Island, late belonging to Gervas Elam, deceased——containing about 150 Acres of excellent Land, suitable for Meadow, Pasture or Grain, on which is a fine young Apple Orchard.—It lies on the public Road, Five Miles from Newport, adjoining to Land late belonging to Metcalf Bowler, Esq; and upon the Sea or Sound, called the Secunnett Passage—having a gradual Descent to the Water.

The Buildings are in good Order, and consist of a large new built Frame House, two Stories high, having a spacious Passage and four Rooms on one Floor, with Cellars and Garrets complete, and suitable Out-Buildings—the whole situated on an Eminence which commands a pleasingly varied and extensive Prospect over a beautiful wooded Country bounded by the Ocean.

A considerable Stream of fresh Water runs through the Middle of the Farm, which has fall sufficient to render it capable of being converted to the most useful Purposes, and in a peculiar Manner to those of Elegance and Pleasure—while its Boundary on the Sea affords, besides the Conveniencies of Fishing and Water Carriage, the real Advantage during most Winters, of having a Quantity of Sea-Weed thrown upon the Shore, more than sufficient to manure the Whole.

These Advnatages added to the pleasant and healthy Situation of this Farm in so open and airy a Part of the Island, renders it an eligable Spot for those who wish to retire from Business, or recover the Effects of a long Residence in the warm and sultry Climates of the West-Indies or Southern States.

A L S O,

Will be sold, at public Auction, at the House of Mathew Allen, Innholder, in North-Kingstown, on Monday the 22d Day of August.—Possession also to be given in the Month of March next, being Part of the Estate of Gervas Elam, deceased,

An excellent Farm or Tract of Land,

in North-Kingstown, in the State of Rhode-Island, joining upon Bissel's Mills, about Four Miles from Updike's Newtown, and formerly belonging to John Dockray—containing about 450 Acres, Part of which is well covered with Wood, and in good Order, with convenient Farm-Houses and Out-Buildings thereon, at present in the Tenure and Occupation of Col. Charles Dyer.—And will be sold together, or in Parcels as may best suit the Purchasers at the Time of Sale.

The advantageous Situation of this Land, joining upon Cole's Harbour, at Burying-Place Point, renders it very suitable for a Landing, to ship Produce or receive Manure or any Kind of Necessaries for the Farm or adjacent Country.

The excellent Quality of the Lands on Boston Neck, in the Narraganset, is too well known to require its being mentioned here, and this Farm being situated in the most pleasant and fertile Part, will be a sufficient Recommendation to those who wish to become Purchasers, and renders a more particular Description unnecessary.

The Premises may be seen by applying to the Tenants—and for further Particulars to John Hadwen, No. 273, Thames-street, in Newport, or to

SAMUEL ELAM, Administrator.

1st May, 1785.

SCHEME of the SECOND and last Classes of the Second Congregational Society LOTTERY, in Newport.

		Dol.		Dol.
1	Prize of	250	is	250
2		50		100
6		25		150
10		25		250
25		5		125
25		2		1500
750				
				2375
			For Repairs	625
				3000

3000 Tickets at 1 Dollar each is 3000

☞ The Major Part of the Tickets being already disposed of, the Managers have agreed that the Drawing shall positively commence on the last Monday of August next, and the Lottery finished without Delay.

Tickets to be sold by the Managers.

June 25, 1785.

Thomas Howland

BEGS Leave to return his best Thanks to his Old Customers and the Public in general for their past Favours, and to inform them, that he has just received by the last Vessels from London, a well chosen Assortment of European GOODS, suitable for the Season, which he will sell on as reasonable Terms as at any Shop or Store in the State.

Also West-India Goods as usual.

Indian Corn, Flax-Seed, Bees-Wax, Bayberry-Wax, tried Tallow, Orders on the Impost-Office, and many Kinds of Country Produce taken in pay for any of the above Goods.

SOAP and CANDLES,

Warranted good, manufactured and SOLD, by

GOULD MARSH,

As cheap as any imported of equal Quality, who has also to dispose of LIME by the Hogshead, and Two second-hand CHAISES, cheap for Cash.

IMPORTED BY

Martin Benson,

In the Ships Washington, Capt. Smith, the Hope, Capt. Whipple, the Maria, Capt. Moores, from London, and the Brig Washington, Capt. Gardner, from Copenhagen.

A Complete Assortment of European GOODS, among which are a Variety of Piece Goods, Hard-Ware, Nails, Window Glass, Duck, Cordage, Bar Iron, and choice Bohea Tea by the Chest or smaller Quantity, and now selling at his Store, in Thames-street, No. 269, Wholesale and Retail, cheap for Cash.

In Addition to the above, he has an elegant Assortment of Calicoes—Patches—Chints—Muslins—Shawles—Feathers——Flowers—Stone Shoe, Knee, and Stock Buckles, &c. &c.

Molasses, and Orders on the Impost-Office, taken in pay for any of the above Articles.

ALL Persons having any Demands against the Estate of FRANCIS MALBONE, late of this City, Merchant, deceased, are desired to bring in their Claims; and those indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate Payment, to

FRANCIS MALBONE, Administrator.

TAKE NOTICE!

THE Subscriber desires all those that have any Demands on the late Company of EVAN & FRANCIS MALBONE, of this City, Merchants, deceased, to call on him for Settlement; and requests all that are indebted to said Company to make immediate Payment—as there is an absolute Necessity for closing the Accounts of said Company as soon as possible.

In behalf of the Heirs,

FRANCIS MALBONE.

Just imported from London, and now selling by

Walter Easton,

Next Door below the Brick-Market,

A Very neat and general Assortment of English and India GOODS, suitable for the Spring and Summer, at as low a Rate as can be purchased in the State.—He returns his best Thanks to his former Customers, and hopes he shall be able to evince them, and all who favour him with their Custom in future, that his Assertions are just.

N. B. Flax Seed, Indian Corn, Cheese, Wool, and Orders on the Impost Office, taken in pay for any of the above Articles.

CASH, and the highest Price given for clean, Cotton and Linen RAGS, at the Printing-Office.